THE BILL PROVIDING FOR AN INTERNATIONAL

Cenference of American Nations-The Majority Report Accompanying the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 15 -The bill reported to day from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs provides for an international conference, and authorises the President to invite the governments of Mexico and Central and South America to join the United States in a conference to be held in Washington, for the purpose of recommending some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may hereafter arise between them, and of considering questions relative to the improvement business intercourse between them. Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to pay the reasonable exsee of the conference. The report s the majority of the committee, and dwells upon the importance of establishing class relation between the countries of the American continent, which contain in the aggregate 100,-000,000 people, for the purpose of

IMPROVING THE BUSINESS INTERCOURSE of these countries. The present depression of business and the low price of farm products in the United States are caused, to a considerable extent, by a limited market for surplus products, while come of the best markets we can look to are not far be-yond our Southern boundary. They are neater to the United States than they are to any other commercial mation. The people of the South American country produce much that is needed by the people of the United States, and our agricultural, manufactured and mineral products are greatly needed by them. The committee goes on to contrast the com-mercia, relations of the United States South American nations with those enjoyed by Great Britain, and declares that the disparity of our trade with Peru, Chili, the Argentine Republic and Brazil is both damag-ing and humiliating. Last year, it says, the exports of merchaudise from Great Britain amounted to \$6,235,685; from the United States, \$742,105; from Great Britain into Chili, \$11,000,000; from the United States, \$2,000,000; from Great Britain into the Argentine Republic, \$2,600,000; from the United States, \$400,000; from Great Britain into Brazil, \$34,000,000; from the United States, \$7,500,000.

THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON GOODS in Central and South America and Mexico amount annually to nearly \$100,000,000, and though these countries are so close to our cotton fields, England furnishes about 95 per cent. of these goods. England monopolized this trade because of her cheap transportation facilities and because r mills furnished goods especially adapted to the wants and tastes of the consumers, which our mills have never attempted to produce. It was very important that transportation facilities between the United States and her Southern neighbors should be improved, for so long as the freight from Liverpool, Hamburg and Bortrom Liverpool, deaux was \$15 a ton the people of those countries could not be induced to pay \$40 a ton to bring merchandise from the United States. There was not a commercial city in those countries where the manufacturers of the United States could not compete with their European rivals in every article which they produced for export.

ARBITRATION. Discussing the arbitration feature of the bill, the report says: While no scheme may be devised by which all and every disagreement and dispute may be submitted to arbitration in manner as always to avoid as in manner as always to avoid an international war, it certainly will be in accord with the civilization and Christianity of this age to seek to establish a plan of arbitration by with questions of difference may be ged and settled peaceably.

Belmont submitted a minority
It has been published.

OM THE PEOPLE.

Traction and Under Assessment of Property; the Editors of the Appeal: heard a man the other day remark that it was singular the Bible in but one place definitely located the future habitation of the rich and poor, and then when it said the rich man opened his eyes, being in (hell) torments, the party addressed said he supposed that in those days there were men like unto some who live in Memphis now. It is evident the man who made the above remark has been noticing the assessing of our rich men's property, and this brings me to the point I wish to make. Why is it capital is so slow visiting our beloved South? Taxes and the manner of assessing property pletd guilty as being largely responsi-ble—taxes too high and rasessments too low. Suppose we nearly reverse that and say—assess property at its real value and place the rate of assess-ment at the lowest possible figure? Then we would have equality between the rich man's and the poor man's proper y. Then the man of moderate means would not hesitate to buy him a home, beautify and adorn it, pay taxes promptly and willingly; but he seldom buys, and why? For several reasons; principally be-cause he stands no chance with the rich man's assessment, and I will mention one or two caws that I have in view. A certain rich man who owns a \$100,000 residence and grounds on the Boulevard is assessed but \$16,-000 on the same, while a poor man in South Memphis is assessed \$1300 on a \$1500 bouse and lot. A rich man on Front Row, Mr. B., speaking the other day concerning the assessing of property said a man owning \$25,000 ought to be assessed for about \$5000, and a poor man owning \$500 should be as-sessed for about \$400. My God! is it possible that a poor man has to contend with such views and sentiments. What can a poor man expect fr m a community that tolerates such an oppressive difference in appraisement of property. Is it comble that money can procure a difference between the can procure a difference between the same property. We can only cry: "Oh! that our county, too, was a taxing district, governed by three or four good men and true, who would see that justice was done to the proman; then would we see our varant lets sold by the vice. lots sold by the rich, bought by and built upon by the poor man. Then when a street had to be opened the

have no African settlements jammed into our noses, headquarters for bur-There should be so conflict between the rich and poor; they are necreary one to the other, but there is and count always be as long as such dis-

owner would not ask \$50 a foot for 25 bayou hand, near Rayburn

avenue, nor any other street, unless that was the real

value of the came. Then we would

the real

slave, and deserves to be one as long as he calmly submits to such out regeous treatment. There is a world of information to be gathered from the Assessor's books and the rich men's practices in this matter.

"He did not speak in parables when He said: 'It was hard for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven'." to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.'"
JUSTICE.

Memphis, April 15, 1886. The Sacrifice Under Which Women Suffer.

To the Editors of the Appeal: In fighting an intellectual or moral battle, just as the fighting a physical one, the weapon needed presents it-self if the combatant is cool and observant of his surroundings. Nothing can better illustrate the power that inheres in the ballot than the following sentence. I will quote from the Sardis letter, given on the same page with my own article, in which you had heard "the rights of women." I would have used the word "wrongs" had the choice been mine. Giving the names of the Aldermen in Sardis it closes with "J. Hightower, who is a colored man. M. Young is Circuit Clerk and J. E. Scott deputy. Both of these officers are colored; two men, and very intelligent ones, holding the respect of all classes." More than this, I saw in the recent trial of a white woman for her life, a man of mixed blood acting as assisting proceduting attorney. Now was it intelligence alone that gave these four colored men the place and power they hold, and make of them such important factors in municipal and State life. You know it was not, and without this power, here in the South, though a negro man had the power of a god, without the ballot he would have been forever an alien in every respect, so far as places of trust and honor were concerned in such positions as they now hold. Nay, more, in no Northern State could they have held it until this weapon, which civilly is as much one of protection as a knife or ax is in physical trouble or danger, was given into their hand. Robert Purvis, living in Barberry, Tenn., paying the highest taxes of any man in his county, with only an eighth of negro blood in his veins, was not allowed to send his children to the public schools, nor vote, until the ballot was given to all negroes is America, so powerfully did caste prejudice pravail. I am not denying, nor in any sense combatting this power in the negro's hands, but may my roul forget its God when I cause to demand for my sex the power to help make the laws that now trammel and curse her highest efforts on every side. Man assumes the title, "Lord of Creation." Look at

the present state of society and receive your answer. They place before the child every immorality, sanctioned by men-made laws, then demand of her the vigilance that shall control the lusts and appetite that he has inherited from father, back for years. Aye, who shall say that the evils of to-day, rioting everywhere, that fill inyour newspapers, are not in-herited in the daughter's blood hot passsions of a vile and licentious father. We cannot bribe nature to swerve aside for sex in this transmitted inheritance. I am using the weapons you have presented me, the stern logic of facts. See the language used by the masculine leopard, who sins in defiling the "children's rights:" "I am no more Be wise in time, in this day of

guilty than other men, only in being found out." Oh women, mothers, the woman is not the dangerous one; it is the man you pet; the man you let your young daughter meet and smile your young daughter meet and smile upon. Be wise in time, in this day of beer gardens and skating rinks and laxity of morals, and guard your fair young daughters well. How in the face of the fact that stares you in the face concerning the negro's power, conferred by his ballot; in the face of the fact that women all over this land, whose fathers, sons, husbands, homes, means, all went in the Confederate cause; how can you Southern men, for any flimsy pretext of law, bar the path to any woman that gives honest gain to the labor of her brain or hand, as in the case of Mrs. Conaway? Money is a potent power in any hands, and here, coupled with her already established business of real estate agent, was her assured success. I must, in justice to her, disclaim any personal knowledge of Mrs. Conaway. I never saw her in my life and I doubt not she will blame me for using her name; but her case is the one I need to illustrate the fact that the law-making power along can but this cruel need to illustrate the fact that the lawmaking power alone can bar this cruel injustice to all woman's progress. If this power had been in woman's hands, would the State of Massachusetts discuss raising the age of consent from ten to twelve years, when the same State refuses her legal control until eighteen, nor control of five dol-lars of her own property? Great God! in the face of such criminal laws existing in every State, will not the mothers of the land rouse themselves to interest in this horrible holocaust of womanly virtue, made more terrible every day under the liquor traffic, licensed by my men for centuries, and they, the mothers, silent and careless, thus participating by this implied consent in every crime committed? Ig-torance of facts alone can plead for

us, and ignorance is now a sin in this enlightened day. Two women, Mrs. Josephine Butler and Miss Ellice Hopkins of England, were the means of sweeping this law from the statutes of England. Writhing under a terrigrief, Mrs. Butler threw herself into the great battle for humanity, and the "contagious disease act" was her chief source of attack. She went from town to town, studying up facts concerning women. She went into the rooms of the poor wretches Zola describes, as Florence Nightingale nursed the wounded soldiers in a terrible battle of shot, shell and fire This woman hunted up and nursed and cared for the desperate women bounded to death and ruined in life's desperate battle. In this search she found how often the children of poor laboring men disappeared—lost—children not ten years old. She searched the law books, and found "the age of consent" was ten years, and that the lords and nobles and aristocrats preyed on the children of these poor men and women. For years she and others tried to get the age ra'sed, but failed. At last she met with Stead, a man whose clean coul, like Keating's, took fire at the shameful statements; she showed him facts irre-furable. Then he began his investi-gations, and ended in a prison. But his paper roused all England—and mark this, Parliament in its last session raised the age of consent from ten to sixteen years. And when Stead, the editor of the Pall Mall Ga-

actie, came out of his prison, such an ovation was never given the English Queen as was given this man by all the workers and thinkers of that laud. He proved that right, though clothes pastures, at least two thirds of the bars, was mightier than coronets or evil laws.

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Our Legislature must have gone woolevil laws.

GLADSTONE'S IRISH BILL.

THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE MEASURE MADE PUBLIC.

Legislation From Which the Irish Parliament Is Debarred-The Queen's Prerogatives.

LONDON, April 15—The House of Commons having voted permission to Mr. Gladstons to introduce his bill for the better government of Ireland, the official text of the measure is to-day made public. It debars the proposed Irish Parliament from legislating concerning the status, dignity, or succession of the Crown; from passing laws affecting peace or war, the army or navy, the militia or volunteers, or the defense of the realms, and from taking any action concerning the fereign or colonial relations of the empire. Among the other subjects placed beyoud the Irish government to deal with are dignities, titles and honors, prizes and booties of war, offenses against the law of nations, treason and slienage, navigation, copyright, pat-ents, mails, telegraphs, coinage and weights and measures. The bill further prohibits Ireland from doing anything to establish or endow any religion, or to disturb or confer any privileges on account of religious belief; and also forbids it to impose customs or excise duties. The Queen is given the same prerogative summon, prorogue and disshe has with respect to the Imperial Parliament. To her maje ity also is reserved the power to erect forts, arsenals, assazines and dock-yards. The Irish Legislature is permitted to impose taxes to be paid into the con-solidated fund to defray the expenses of the public service in Ireland, subject to the provisions of the Irish land bill; but is not to either raise or ap-propriate revenues without the Queen's recommendation, made through the Lord Lieutenant. The church property in Ireland is to belong to the Irish people, subject to existing charges. The executive government of Ireland is vested by the Queen in a lord lieutenant, who will govern with the aid of such officers and councils as the Queen may ap-point, and will give or withhold the Queen's assent to such bills as the

Irish Legislature may pass The Bartlett Poisoning Case. London, April 15 -In the Bartlet! poisoning ease to-day Mr. Leach, who was Mr. Bastlett's prescription phy-sician, testified that at one sime he thought deceased was insane. He could reach the bottle of medicine prescribed by witness for insomnia and containing chloroform without raising bimself from bed. Witness had been informed by Bartlett of the peculiar relations he was maintaining with his own wife, the prisoner.

French Government Donation to the Pasteur Fund.

Paris, April 15.—The government proposes to dorate 200,000 france to the fund to Prof. Pasteur for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of persons who have been

bitten by rabid animals. A Belgarian Seroine. Pall Mall Budget: Previously to the outbreak of host lities she joined a company of militia—such companies were then forming in various parts of Bulgaria—and accompanied it to the Southern frontier in the hope of there meeting with the enemy. During some time she managed to conceal her sex. for her comrades took her to be a youth with an effiminate face, of which there were many such to be met with there were many such to be met with among the militia. Only the commander of her company knew her secret; she was obliged to disclose it to him when the company set out upon its march, and he appears to have loyally kept it to himself. In all exercises, parades and reviews she took part jointly with her male comrades. At last, when Servia declared war against Bulgaria, the heroine took part in the forced march into Servia, longht at the battle of Slivnitza and joined in the attack upon Pirot. Durfought at the battle of Slivnitza and joined in the attack upon Pirot. During the fight she did all she could to encourage her comrades, and they, in return, unanimously voted to her the company's medal for bravery. When, in consequence of the war coming to an end, the militia was dispersed, she went to Sofia, and was there presented to Prince Alexander, who awarded to her a second decoration for bravery. her a second decoration for bravery. She then returned to Widdin, her place of domicile before the war, she acts as servant to an old lady. She says that should the Servians begin another war she will again fight again fight against them, but in her woman's attire, for it is not worth while to change one's dress for such an enemy.

HERNANDO, MISS.

Parming Operations Considerably Behind the Season-The Wire Fence Law.

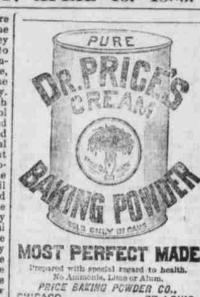
[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.] HERNANDO, MISS., April 15.-Spring is unusually late, which, coupled with the disease pinkeye among the plow stock, has put farming operations considerably behind last season, though corn has been planted and is coming up. Our people have planted a large acreage of oats, but were late in get ting them in and are somewhat apprehensive of the output. The larmers generally are taking much more interest in food crops of all kinds than ever before and are going into the stock business to a much larger extent. Most all have young mules and horses and take an especial pride in them. We have near us two theroughbred stallions and jacks and they are being liberally patronized, and deservedly so, for there are none better

in the S ate. There is a great deal of complaint among the land-owners off from the outskirts of the villages on account of the action of the last Legislature in passing the three-wire fence law, with-out reference to the people or landowners. This they think was an usurpation of authority that cannot be juz-tified, unless it be upon the puny petition of a few sent to Jacksen who live about the towns and are not affected, as generally their old cows live through the winter on brown paper scattered over the strests and on cot ton licked from the bales lying around. So far as I am individually concerned I want a stock law, but want it to reach all stock, so that we can fence pastures to secure cows and horses while keeping our hogs, sheep and goats from depredating on our neighbors. The cost of posts and three wires will be equally as great as a ten-rail fence, so there is nothing saved to the land-owner, when by the other plan, against all stock and fence

mills, when they have heretofore been increased 60 per cent, within the past eight years. Where the money oes does not ap: ear, unless largely to these high schools established and endowed by the State a few years since, which only benefit the few at the hands and heavy expense of many. The State University is open to both sexes alike. The Agricultural School might and should have been attached to it, and would have fully answered all purposes, at least until the financial condition of the State was such that the schools could have been established without further burdening the hard-working, patient tillers of the soil and other tax-payers. If they could not have waited for this opportune moment and had money to spare, they should have put it into the general school fund, where it would have reached the masses and been of vastly more benefit than now, because there is not one man in ten throughout the entire State who can afford to send his children off to b arding schools. How much better it would have been to have expended these large sums in increasing the efficiency and provincting the terms of our county schools; but all great men differ, and the statesmen doubtiess will think it presumptuous for an humble walker in life to quertion their wis lom, though it is our privilege, and when they leave the gap down it is the duty of every man

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